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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1953

No. D. 9344-F. 1/53.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 18th December 1953.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	14,61,25,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	16,12,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	4,77,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government	106,10,75,000	(a) Internal	26,00,000
(2) Other Governments	18,97,14,000	(b) External . . . . .	...
(b) Banks	48,68,62,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	9,38,78,000
(c) Others	57,18,75,000	Balances held abroad*	14,12,11,000
Bills Payable	5,21,23,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	1,49,00,000
Other Liabilities	15,62,36,000	Other Loans and Advances†	12,60,99,000
		Investments	74,75,43,000
		Other Assets	7,25,40,000
TOTAL	261,78,85,000	TOTAL	261,78,85,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 49,45,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1953 is Rs. 65,83,63,000.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	14,61,25,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation . . .	1121,21,30,000		(a) Held in India . . .	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued . . .		1135,82,55,000	(b) Held outside India . . .	...
			Foreign Securities . . .	578,15,11,000	
			Total of A . . .		618,16,82,000
			B.—Rupee Coin . . .		96,27,55,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . .		421,38,18,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . .		...
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1135,82,55,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1135,82,55,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 54.425 per cent.

Dated the 23rd day of December 1953.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (Agriculture)

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 16th December 1953

SUBJECT:—Establishment of a Central Soil Conservation Board.

No. F. 21-12-(1)/53-Soil Cons.—Chapter XXII of the first Five Year Plan states the soil conservation problems facing the country.

2. The Planning Commission has divided the measures for controlling erosion and restoring the productivity of eroded lands into four classes:—

(1) *Regulation of land use.*—This includes all measures for securing such alterations in the existing patterns of land-use as are necessary to ensure that the different type of lands are used according to their land-use capability i.e., the use for which, in view of their physical characteristics, they are best fitted. Retiring cultivated lands in highly erodable areas from cultivation and bringing them under forests or grazing, restrictions on or closure of grazing in badly eroded forests or grazing lands, and settlement of shifting cultivators to permanent cultivation are some examples of the types of alterations which are needed.

(2) *Afforestation and preservation of forests by scientific forest management.*

(3) *Improvement of land-use practices on farm lands.*—This includes such measures as ploughing along the contours and strip cropping on sloping lands, proper crop rotations, application of adequate manures and fertilizers, care of fallow and other uncultivated lands.

(4) *Engineering measures.*—Under this are included construction of bunds and terraces, check dams, channels for drainage of surplus water, gully plugging etc.

A comprehensive programme for soil conservation for an area would include all four types of measures although the relative importance of the different measures would vary greatly in different areas depending upon the particular conditions.

3. Steps for the control of erosion and conservation of soil have been taken for a number of years in certain States like the Punjab (afforestation in the Sivalik Hills) and Bombay (bunding and terracing work in the Deccan). More recently soil conservation work has been taken up in several other States also. But there has been no country-wide effort in this direction so far, and, even in States where the work has been going on, this has been on a very limited scale. The programme for soil conservation in the Plan, though small in comparison with the magnitude of the problem, marks the beginning of a country-wide effort to tackle it. There are many limitations to undertaking a larger programme at this stage. Very little work has been done on soil conservation so far; data on such basic items as soil characteristics and type and severity of erosion in different parts of the country is lacking, and technical personnel with the necessary training and experience is limited and has to be drawn from many different fields. These limitations will, it is hoped, be

largely overcome during the period of the plan. The necessary administrative machinery will have been set up at the Central and State levels; survey and research organisations established and essential data collected; suitable legislation enacted, and a much greater consciousness of the erosion problem will have been created. As a result, it will be possible to take up a more adequate programme in subsequent years.

4. The Planning Commission has recommended the setting up of a Central Soil Conservation Board and specified its functions in Chapter XXII of the first Five Year Plan. The Conference of State Ministers-in-charge of Agriculture and Co-operation, held in New Delhi in September, 1953, observed that as soil conservation schemes have to be executed during the monsoon, such schemes should, as far as possible, be submitted by the States before the 31st December, 1953. The Conference also considered that, at the State level, existing organisations and State Development Committees should, wherever possible, be entrusted with the task of formulating soil conservation programmes with necessary changes in their composition and functions. It also suggested that any State problems with regard to soil conservation should be the concern of the Central Soil Conservation Board which should take such problems into consideration at the time of granting subsidies. The Conference also recommended that the survey of eroded land should now be confined to problem areas only. It has also drawn attention to the need for enacting legislation on the lines of Bombay Act No. XXVIII of 1942 as amended by Act No. III of 1944 and the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act No. II of 1900, as amended up-to-date.

5. The Government of India, having considered all these matters, have decided to set up, with immediate effect, a Central Soil Conservation Board with headquarters at New Delhi. The composition of the Board will be as follows:—

Chairman

Union Minister of Agriculture.

Members

1. Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (or his nominee).
2. Agricultural Commissioner, I.C.A.R.
3. Inspector General of Forests.
4. Members (Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation) of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Secretary

An officer of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The Board will be provided with necessary funds and with adequate technical and other staff for carrying out its functions.

6. The functions of the Board will be as under:—

- (i) to organize, co-ordinate, and initiate research in soil conservation on various types of lands put to different kinds of land-use such as, agriculture, forestry, grazing, etc.

(ii) to assist States and River Valley projects:

- (a) in drawing up their schemes of soil conservation;
 - (b) in the enactment of legislation required for the purpose; and
 - (c) by tendering such technical advice as may be required from time to time.
- (iii) to act as a clearing house of information on soil conservation and as store house of experience gained in various parts of the country. It will organize publicity and arouse public consciousness against misuse of land;
- (iv) to arrange for the training of technical personnel of the upper as well as the lower grades required to implement soil conservation schemes;
- (v) to provide such assistance as may be required in carrying out reconnaissance or detailed surveys in accordance with the standards laid down for the sake of uniformity throughout the country;
- (vi) to recommend financial assistance for schemes of States and River Valley Projects on an approved basis. This would include research, demonstration and extension;
- (vii) to co-ordinate inter-State soil conservation projects; and
- (viii) to undertake such cognate measures as are germane and relevant to the pursuance of the aims and objects of the Board.

7. To secure co-ordination with other soil conservation schemes sanctioned by the Government of India, it has now been decided that the Soil Conservation Section and Laboratory at Dehra Dun and the Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur, be placed under the administrative control of the Board.

New Delhi, the 17th December 1953

No. F.9-15/53-Fy.—The Government of India have decided to set up a Fisheries Research Committee with a view to co-ordinating and preventing duplication of Fisheries Research work being done in the country. The Committee will consist of the following:—

- (1) Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India—*Chairman*.
- (2) Chief Research Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam.
- (3) Chief Research Officer, Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore.
- (4) Two representatives of States (at least one being representative of a non-maritime State—Both to be nominated by the Central Government by rotation).
- (5) One representative of the Universities (Zoologist) appointed by the Inter-University Board.
- (6) One representative of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- (7) Deputy Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India as Member—*Secretary*.

The Committee may co-opt not more than three eminent research workers, if necessary.

The functions of the Committee will be purely advisory and it will meet at frequently as necessary but not less than once a year. The tenure of appointment of the members of the Committee, other than those of members who are appointed by reason of the Office or appointment they hold, will be three years.

The Committee will co-ordinate fishery research work undertaken by Central Organization, State Units and Universities etc., take steps to avoid duplication as far as possible, and draw up a programme of planned fishery research throughout India.

H. M. PATEL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

New Delhi, the 21st December 1953

No. F. 92-27/52-A.2.—In continuation of the Ministry of Education Notification No. F.92/27/52-A.2, dated the 17th August, 1953 the following persons residing outside India are appointed as Corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the period upto the 31st March 1957:

United States of America

Lt. Col. Arthur E. Kimberly, C/o Headquarters, Wright Air Development Centre, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, United States of America.

Pakistan

1. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A., S. (London), Director of Archives, Government of North West Frontier Province, Central Records Office, Peshawar.

2. Mr. Mohammad Sadullah, M.A., Keeper of Records of Government of West Punjab, Historical Records Office, Lahore.

3. Dr. Riazul Islam, Deputy Director, Directorate of Archives and Libraries, Ministry of Commerce and Education, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th December 1953

No. 13-PI(94)/53.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, Resolution No. 13-PI(94)/53, dated the 17th November, 1953, in the paragraph headed "(1) Financial Results", the following sentence shall be deleted:—

'During the year under review the Port Trust repaid the sterling loan of £3,30,000 raised in 1923'.

T. S. PARASURAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTIONS

PORTS

New Delhi, the 19th December 1953

No. 9-PI(198)/53.—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1952-53. The noteworthy features of the Report are the following:—

(1) *Financial results.*—The revenue receipts of the Port Commissioners for the year under review were Rs. 8,68,29,843 as against Rs. 7,86,82,751 in the previous year.

The net expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 8,31,40,064 as compared to Rs. 8,14,35,422 in the previous year. The year thus ended with a surplus of Rs. 36,89,779. The actual working expenses during the year amounted to 95.75 per cent. of the income as against 103.49 per cent. in the previous year.

The position of the Reserve Funds of the Port Commissioners at the end of the year was definitely better than that at the end of the previous year.

(2) *Traffic.*—The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the Port during the year was imports 3,319,018 and exports 6,354,058 as against the corresponding import and export figures of 4,093,068 and 5,489,914, respectively, in the previous year. There was thus a slight increase in the total trade passing through the Port.

The tonnage of the imports and exports of important commodities during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 are given below:—

Commodities	1951-52		1952-53	
	Imports. Tons.	Exports. Tons.	Imports. Tons.	Exports. Tons.
Foodgrains in- cluding Flour .	1,660,769	2,703	1,066,534	10,022
Salt . . .	502,544	3,480	468,161	3,045
Manures . . .	46,737	14,137	10,695	36,336
Cement . . .	57,831	1,027	25,870	313
Coal . . .	..	3,116,527	..	3,379,813
Bunker Coal . . .	..	243,500	..	228,481
Jute . . .	..	55,685	..	2,646
Gunnies . . .	1,483	930,569	2,096	765,611
Tea . . .	893	176,229	685	175,222
Scrap . . .	..	64,152	..	403,587
Ores . . .	..	441,676	..	945,417
Iron and Steel . . .	55,256	27,084	51,435	27,992
Pig Iron . . .	..	14,150	..	11,135

(3) *Shipping*—The number of vessels that entered the Harbour during the year was 1,503 against 1,460 in the previous year and the total gross tonnage increased from 8,774,606 to 8,873,891. The deepest draft ship to enter the Port during the year was drawing 27-9' forward and 27-6" aft.

In the Port Approaches, the Balari Bar controlled the draft of ships for 163 days as against 240 days during the previous year. The Eastern Gut was the controlling Bar for 112 days as against 113 days during the previous year. The Narpur Bight controlled the draft of ships for 73 days as against 13 days in the previous year, the Ninan Reach for 11 days and the Fulta Reach for 6 days. The controlling bars were thus above Diamond Harbour for 202 days as against 126 days during 1951-52 and 218 days during 1950-51.

(4) *Hooghly Pilotage*—The income from Pilotage during the year was Rs 22,95,918 and the expenditure Rs 31,49,699 showing a deficit of Rs 8,53,781 in the *pro forma* account maintained separately under this head. A sum of Rs 8,55,000 was appropriated from the General Revenues to cover the deficit in the Pilotage Account.

(5) *Port Charges*—With a view to balancing the deficit in the Revenue Budget, charges on goods and for certain services rendered were increased during the year so as to yield an additional income of about Rs 54.12 lakhs per annum. The increases were confined to local haulage charge on coal from 4 pies to 6 pies per maund with effect from the 1st May, 1952 and to river dues and other charges on certain commodities with effect from the 10th April, 1952. The increases did not have any adverse effect on the volume of traffic passing through the Port.

(6) *Capital Works*—The important items on which capital expenditure was incurred during the year were—

Name of work	Sanctioned Estimate Rs	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1952-53 Rs
1	2	3
1. Construction of 12 first class and 24 second class mooring buoys	4,02,780	2,73,282
2. Purchase of a Bucket Dredger with three Hopper Barges	1,28,50,000	1,29,18,275
3. Purchase of two Dock Tugs	26,23,762	2,59,112
4. Constructions of the New Despatch Vessel "Nadia"	59,32,280	60,28,788
5. Purchase of two Survey Launches	5,03,400	2,83,150
6. Purchase and installation of the Mechanical Coal Loading Plant	33,70,000	31,77,537
7. Development of the old Alipore Aerodrome area	28,34,881	10,29,861
8. Construction of new Sale Tea Warehouse and Tea Transit Shed	34,50,000	18,30,605
9. Purchase of Dredging equipment	23,91,500	20,03,735
10. Construction of six three storeyed blocks, of quarters on Nimak Mahal Road	12,22,344	10,52,798
11. Extension of Workshops including purchase of new machinery	39,41,370	37,43,632

(7) *Management*—The Port Commission was reconstituted as a whole, on the 1st April, 1952 in conformity with the new provisions of section 10(3) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, introduced by the Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act, 1951. The number of meetings held by the Port Commissioners during the year was 17.

Sri N. M. Ayyar, I.C.S., continued to be the Chairman up to the 16th January, 1953 and on his transfer as Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport, was succeeded as Chairman by Sri R. Gupta, I.C.S., previously Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home Department.

(8) *Acknowledgment*—The Port Commissioners performed another year of useful work and Government view with appreciation the achievement of the Port Commissioners during the year under review.

No. 8-PI(261)/53—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port of Bombay for the year 1952-53. The note-worthy features of the Report are—

(1) *Financial Results*—The total revenue of the Port Trust under review (excluding Special Receipts) was Rs 661.41 lakhs as against Rs 704.75 lakhs in the previous year. The net expenditure (excluding Special Expenditure) was Rs 587.04 lakhs as against Rs 518.45 lakhs in 1951-52.

The actual working expenses during 1952-53 thus amounted to 89 per cent of the total revenue as against 74 per cent during 1951-52.

The balances in the various Reserve Funds of the Port Trust at the end of the year were within the maximum limits fixed by Government, and were satisfactory.

(2) *Traffic*—The total tonnage of imports and exports handled at the Docks and Bunders during the year was Imports 4,695,000 and Exports 1,943,000 as against the corresponding Imports and Exports figures of 5,806,000 and 1,673,000 respectively in the previous year.

The figures of the Imports and Exports of important commodities during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 are given below—

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Foodgrains (tons)	1,978,000	178,000	1,021,000	137,000
Coal (tons)	6,000	116,000	30,000	98,000
Seeds (tons)	4,000	107,000	6,000	71,000
Cotton (bales)	932,000	258,000	635,000	553,000
Piece-goods (bales and cases)	485,000	257,000	30,000	543,000
Twist & Yarn (bales)	235,000	15,000	123,000	27,000
Oils-vegetable 6 (tons)	20,000	51,000	22,000	63,000
Manganese Ore (Tons)		251,000		434,000

(3) *Shipping*—The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year was 2,819 of 13.18 million gross registered tons as against 2,767 of 12.71 million tons in 1951-52. The largest vessel that entered the Port during the year was the s.s. 'Himalaya' gross tonnage 27,955, draft 35.5 and the largest tank steamer was the m.s. Thorskog gross tonnage 11,325. The number of country craft that used the port was 24,164 during 1952-53 against 22,628 during the previous year.

(4) *Capital Works*—The following are some of the more important works on which expenditure was incurred during the year.

	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Re-construction of Transit Sheds and Warehouses	
(i) 'B' shed-Prince's Dock	12.47
(ii) 'K' shed-Prince's Dock	1.65
(iii) Nos 3/4, 5/6, 7/8, Victoria Dock	16.98
(iv) No 14 shed	5.39
(b) Construction of New Marine Oil Terminal	5.20
(c) Reconstruction of Ryan Grain Market, North Godown	8.03
(d) Purchase of a second hand twin screw Harbour tug 'Corsar'	3.67
(e) Housing scheme for labour (19 blocks of 368 units in all)	3.36
(f) Purchase of fork lifts, tractors, platform trucks belt conveyors etc for use in the Docks	4.88
(g) Provision of 34 electric wharf cranes at Ballard pier and Alexandra Docks	1.74
(h) Renewal of Permanent way	4.32

(5) *Appointments*—All the vacancies on the sales of the maximum of which is Rs 500 p.m. and over that arose during the year 1952-53 were filled by Indians.

The total number of displaced persons in the Trustees' service as on 30th April, 1953 was about 713 exclusive of those who have ceased to be in service due to retirement, resignation, etc.

(6) *Management*.—The year under review was the second year of the functioning of the new Port Trust Board, which was reconstituted on the 1st April, 1951.

Shri L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., continued to be the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

The Port Trust Board performed another year of useful work and Government view with appreciation the work done by the Board during the year under review.

N. M. AYYAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st December 1953

No. 10-A/88-53.—In pursuance of rule 160 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government is pleased to extend for a period up to the 30th June, 1954, the exemption granted in order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Communications No. 10-A/2-51, dated the 14th March, 1952, to Indian registered aircraft engaged in international public transport from the operation of clause (a) of sub-rule

(4) of rule 38 of the said Rules, subject to the conditions specified at (ii) to (vi) in the said Order.

2. This exemption shall apply to flights between India and Pakistan, Nepal or Ceylon or such other destination as may be approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

D. R. KOHLI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 18th December 1953

No. Pur-19(2).—With reference to this Ministry's Resolution No. P-3(201), dated the 11th March 1953, announcing the constitution of the Stores Purchase Committee, it is notified for general information that—

- (a) Shri G. B. Kotak, has been appointed as Chairman of the Committee in the place of late Shri S. N. Buragohain, Deputy Minister, Works, Housing and Supply; and
- (b) Shri M. P. Pai, I.C.S., has resigned his membership of the Committee consequent on his transfer to the Andhra State and his resignation has been accepted.

S. RANGANATHAN, Joint Secy.